and made his escape. Mrs. Mary Livermore, of the Sanitary Commission, arrived at Chattanooga later, and told Colonel Manderson how the bush whackers had gone through his baggage, and how the the two pistols were given to two bushwhackers, each of whom put one of them in his

That was the last heard of the revolvers by Colonel Manderson during the war. They had almost passed from his mind, when one day he heard from R. B. Hayes, then Governor of Ohio, that an Ohio officer had in his possession a revolver bearing his name, captured from a bushwhacker in Alabama. General Manderson wrote to the officer, but received no reply. In December, 1883, he came to the United States Senate. Shortly after his arrival in Washington, he received a letter from the Ohio man, and eventually he had restored to him one of the revolvers of Stone river. Yesterday, what was his surprise to hear that Judge Rives, of Alabams, had arrived in the city, having in his ossession a revolver which he desired to present to him, bearing upon its stock the name of Lieutenant-colonel Manderson. It had been found on the field of Mission Ridge. It is undoubtedly the second of Mr. Manderson's revolvers to be restored to him after many years.

MINOR MATTERS.

Mrs. Dart Makes Another Bid for Contributions from East Aurora People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, July 15 .- About a year ago the fair association of the little village of East Aurora, N. Y., received the contribution of ten dollars in gold from the President of the United States, which they at once offered as a prize for the best set of triplets which might be exhibited at the baby show, which was to be conducted in connection with their fair. The prize brought out three very pretty children, born to a family named Dart, living in the county, a few months before the fair was opened. Mrs. Dart received the ten-dollar gold piece and triumphantly carried it home, together with some other prizes which the association gave her. Now word comes from East Aurora that Mrs. Dart a few days ago presented her husband with a pair of healthy twins to add to his young family. It is also stated that the fair association is making arrangements to secure the attendance of the parents and the five children at a fair which is to be held there next month. The family to whom all these blessings have been sent within sixteen months, is in rather poor circumstances, and the \$50 which the association offers for the exhibition of the five children will probably attract them and help pa Dart clothe the little ones for the rigors of the winter. East Aurora, by the way, prides itself upon the fact that it has produced one President of the United States, namely, Millard Filmore, one postmaster-general in Nathan K. Hall, and with the late director of the mint, Dr. Burchard, as well as ex-Public Printer A. N. Clapp, and the present postmaster at Chicago, S. Corning Judd, all received the rudiments of their education in the academy within the corporation limits. Besides this, there have been a number of other men who started out from East Aurora as boys and youths who have since become prominent in Lation as well as in the States in which they have taken up their residence.

Democratic National Committee. WASHINGTON, July 15.—Chairman Barnum

and Calvin S. Brice, the Ohio member of the national Democratic committee, arrived in town to-day and had a conference with the Presidept, it is understood, upon political matters. In an interview this morning Mr. Brice said that Congressman Scott had declined to accept the chairmanship of the national executive committee. Mr. Brice added he had no idea who would be chairman of the committee; he himself had not been offered it, and therefore must decline to say whether or not he would accept the chairmanship if tendered him.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianspolis Journal Washington, July 15 .- A bill has been passed by the House to pay David A. Haywood, of Indianapolis, \$350 for grading and bouldering Market street in front of the Postoffice building. Mrs. Beriah Wilkins has with her the Misses Robinson, her nieces, two pretty and interesting young ladies from Marysville, O. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Brooks have gone to

housekeeping at 1150 Seventeenth street, where they are at home to friends. Mrs. Brooks was Miss Kate Neal Scott, formerly of Indianapolis, where she is well known. General Browne is spending a few days in the mountains of Virginia.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, July 15. For Indiana and Illinois-Warmer, followed on Monday night by slightly cooler, fair weather;

southeasterly winds. For Onio-Warmer, fair weather; winds becoming southeasterly. For Michigan and Wisconsin-Cooler, fair weather; followed in Wisconsin by local rains

and southerly winds.

140	Local	Weather	Report.
		INDI	ANAPOLIS,

7 A. M 30. 2 P. M 30.	TO 100 P. CO.	69	Neast	671	-
7 P.M 30.		38 75	Neast Neast	Clear.	
Maximum the					ome

	1888:	Tem.	Precip.
	Normal	79	0.17
-	Mean	70	0.00
ď	Departure from normal	-9	-0.17
١	Total excess or deficiency since July 1	-45	*0.59
	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1- *Plus.	-514	-2.86
	Cananal Observation		

Ger	WAS	200		15, 7	P. M.	
Station.	Bar- ome- ter.		Max	 cipi-	Weath'r	
ffalo, N. Y	30.06 30.12 30.12	70	76		Clear. Clear. Clear.	

	Challen	Bar-	Thermometer.			Pre-	Weath'r	
	Station.	ter.	Exp.	Max	Min	tat'n	rreun r	
	New York city	30.06	76	84	10.00		Clear.	
	Buffalo, N. Y	30.12	70				Clear.	
	Oswego, N. Y	30.12	62	72			Clear.	
	Philadelphia, Pa.	30.08	76				Clear.	
	Pittsburg, Pa	30.04	74	78			Clear.	
	Washington, D.C.		74	80			Clear.	
	Lynchburg, Va	30.10		82		00	Clear. Fair.	
	Charlotte, N. C Charleston, S. C.		66	80		02	Cloudy	
	Atlanta, Ga	30.06	70	84	*****	1.18	Fair.	
	Jacksonville, Fla.	30.02	80	88			Cloudy	
	Titusville, Fla	30.02	80	88			Oloudy	
	Pensacola, Fla	29.98					Cloudy	
	Montgomery, Ala		84	- 96			Clear.	
	Vicksburg, Miss.	29,94	86	90			Clear.	
	New Orleans, La.	29.94	86	00			Fair.	
	Shreveport, La Fort Smith, Ark.	29.94 29.96		94			Clear.	
	Little Rock, Ark.	29.98	90	94			Clear.	
	Galveston Tex	30.00		88			Fair.	
	Galveston, Tex Palestine. Tex	29.96		92			Clear.	
	Abilene, Tex	29.92	92	96	74		Clear.	
	San Antonia, Tex	29.96		94			Clear.	
	Brownsville, Tex	30.00					Fair.	
18	El Paso, Tex	29.76					Clear.	
	Ft. Davis. Tex	29.88					Clear.	
	Chattan'oga, Tenn Memphis, Tenn	29.98 29.96	82				Clear.	
	Nashville, Tenn				*****	****	Clear.	
	Louisville, Ky	30.04		84			Clear.	
	Indianapolis, Ind.						Clear.	
	Cincinnati, O	30.06	78	82			Clear.	
	Cleveland, O	30.14	68	74			Fair.	
	Teledo, O	30.14	70				Clear.	
	Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich	30.10	68		54		Clear.	
	Marquette, Mich S.Ste. Marie, Mich	30.06		76	****		Fair.	
	Chicago. Ill	30.10	68	74	60	****	Clear.	
	Cairo, Ill	30.02	82		66		Clear.	
	Springfield, Ill	30.06	74		60		Clear.	
	Milwaukee, Wis	30.12	62	68			. Fair.	
	La Crosse, Wis						. Clear.	
	Duluth, Minn	30.06	56	100			. Fair.	
	St. Paul, Minn				A		Cloudy	
	Moorehead, Minr St. Vingent, Minr						Rain.	
	Keokuk, la						Clear.	
	Davesport, Ia		76	80			Clear.	
	Dubuque, Is		The second second				. Clear.	
	Des Moines, Ia				64		. Fair.	
	St. Louis, Mo						. Clear.	
	Springfield, Mo						Clear.	
	Kansas City, Mo. Fort Sill, Ind. T.		84	90	- 20		Fair.	
	Dodge City, Kan	29.88	86	92	68		Cloudy	
	Concordia, Kan.	29.86					Fair.	
	Omaha. Neb						. Cloudy	
	North Platte, Net	30.00	66		66	.85	Cloudy	
	Valentine, Neb	30.00	76				. Clear.	
	Yankton, D. T	29.94	80		01		. Cloudy	
	Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.98	76				. Clear.	
	Bismarck, D. T.	30.02	70			1	Fair. Clear.	
	Rapid City, D. T.	30.02	68			2	. Clear.	
	Ft. Butord, D. T.	29.92	70			. 3	Fair.	
	Min'edosa, N.W.T	29.78	54	1 78		. 0	Clear.	
	P. Arthur's L'd's	30.04	58				. Fair.	
	Qu'Apelle, N.W.'I	29.82	6:				S Fair.	
4	Ft. As nab ne M.T						· Cloudy	
	Ft. Custer, M. T.	30.06	68				. Clear.	
	Helena, M. T Boise City, I. T.	30.04	80		41	175	Clear.	
	Chevenne, W. T.	29.90	74		55	2	Clear.	
	Pt. Washakie, W7	29,84	76				. Clear.	

Hang a small bag of charcoal in the rainwater barrel to purify the water.

76

Montrose, Col.... 29.82 78 90 62 Cloudy Santa Fe, N. M... 29.92 78 82 56 Clear. Salt Lake City.... 29.94 82 86 58 Clear.

94

Denver, Col..... 29.94 Fueblo, Col..... 29.84

T-Traces of precipitation.

58 .01 Rain. 58 Cloud

BASE-BALL.

Scores of the Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs of the American Association.

ATRLETICS, 11; LOUISVILLE, 5. LOUISVILLE, July 15.-The Athletics won the game this afternoon by heavy batting. Chamberlain was out of condition and had poor control of the ball. In the fifth inning he got a slight hort on his band, and from the sixth Stratton pitched an average game. Weyhing put up a very strong game, and was finely supported. Welch's big batting record was nearly equaled by his work in the field. Louisville's fielding was good. The crowd numbered over 5,000, and in close decisions was so noisy that a dozen had to be put out. Score:

1 Stovey, 1 ... 2 0 Larkin, 1 .. 1 Brown'g,m 0 O Weich, m .. 0 Bauer, 2 ... 1 Andr'ws, 1. 1 Kerins, r. 1 O Towns'd, c. O Cross, c... 0 0 3 2 2 Wyhing, p 2 1 1 4 Ch'b'l'n,p-10 0 0 4 0 Mattim'e, r 2 2 0 0

Totals... 5 9 24 20 5 Totals..11 14 27 17 3 Score by innings: Louisville...... 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 Athletics...... 0 0 4 1 1 4 0 1 *-11

Earned runs-Louisville, 4. Two-base hits-Wolf (2), Stratton, Andrews, Welch, Bauer.
Three-base hits-Welch (2). Stolen basesCollins, Wolf, Chamberlain, Lyons, Welch, Mattimore. Double plays-Welch, Gleason; Larkin, Townsend. First base on balls-Wolf, Browning, Andrews, Lyons. Hit by pitched ball-Stratton, Townsend, Mattimore. First base on Stratton, Working send, Mattimore. First base on errors-Weyhing, Gleason, Larkin, Collins. Struck out-Mack, Gleason, Townsend, Weyhing.

BROOKLYN, 5; KANSAS CITY, 4.

Kansas City, July 15 .- To-day's game passed off without friction. Goldsmith's umpiring proving satisfactory. It was a see-saw game from the start, and belonged to anybody up to the eighth inning, when a long hit by Foutz, followed by a home run by Smith, won the game for Brooklyn. Score:

KANSAS CITY. M'T'm'y,m0 0 2 0 0 Pinekn'y,30 1 2 3 Cline, r.... 1 0 1 0 0 Foutz, 1...3 1 14 0 Barkley, 2. 1 1 1 2 0 Carut'rs, 1.0 2 0 1 Davis, 3... 1 2 1 3 0 Smith, s... 1 2 3 4 1 Phillips, 1.0 113 0 0 Terry, m. 0 1 0 0 Hanks'n, s 1 1 2 3 0 Burdock, 20 0 1 4 Daniels, L. 0 1 0 0 0 M'Clel'an, r 0 0 3 Don'hue, c 0 1 5 1 1 Mays, p... 0 1 0 8 0 Porter, p. 0 0 0 7 0 Bushong, c 1 1 4 1 0 Totals. 4 7 24 16 1 Totals. 5 9 27 21 3 Score by innings:

Kansas City...... 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-4 Brooklyn...... 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 *--5 Earned runs-Kansas City, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Twobase hits-Phillips, Caruthers. Home run-Smith. Stolen bases-Davis, Donahue, Foutz, Caruthers, Terry (2). Double plays—Hankinson and Phillips.
First base on balls—Off Porter, 1; off Mays, 1. Hit
by pitched ball—Foutz. Struck out—By Porter, 4;
by Mays, 3.

CINCINNATI, 12; CLEVELAND, 7. CINCINNATI, July 15. - The Cincinnatis batted Bakeley's delivery terrifically in to-day's game, and won easily. The visitors put up a poor game in the field, but the few hits they secured off Vian were well bunched and productive of runs. The fielding of McPhee and Nicol and the batting of Reilly were the features. Attendance, 3,400. Score;

CINCINNATI. CLEVELAND. R B PO A Nicol, r.... 3 3 2 0 0 Stricker, 2 2 2 4 M'Phee, 2. 2 2 5 O McKean, s. 1 Reilly, 1,... 2 3 12 Baldwin, c. 1 3 3 O Hot'l'g, m. O 0 Faatz, 1 ... 1 Corkhill, m 2 1 O'Brien r.. 1 1 0 0 Carp'ter, 31 3 0 Gilks, 1... 0 0 2 0 2 G'dr'w, r1. 0 0 12 0 Connor, L. 0 1 1 0 0 McGlone, 30 0 1 Viau, p.... 1 0 0 5 0 Snyder, c.. 1 0 5 Totals. 12 17 27 20 3 Totals.. 7 8 27 13 7 Score by innings:

Cincinnati.......3 5 0 1 0 2 1 0 0-12 Cleveland......3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1-7 Earned runs-Cincinnati, 8: Cleveland, 4. Twobase hits-Reilley, Baldwin, O'Brien. Three-base hit-McPhee. Home run-Reilley. Stolen bases-Nicol (2), McPhee, Carpenter, Stricker. Double play-Corkhill to Baldwin to McPhee; Baldwin to Reilly. First base on balls-Fennelly 2, Viau, Stricker, Mc-Glone. Hit by pitched ball-Snyder. First base on errors-Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 1. Struck out-Corkhill, Carpenter, Gilks, McGlone.

ST. LOUIS, 12; BALTIMORE, 9. Sr. Louis, July 15. - The Browns captured today's game from Baltimore, after an exciting struggle. Both Knouff and Smith were wild; so was Ferguson in a good many of his decisions. The Baltimores made a spurt in the fifth inning. when they scored six runs, taking the lead. Comiskey's home run in the seventh, when two men were on bases, sent in three runs and really settled the game, but the Browns clinched it by three more in the eighth. Comiskey's all-round work and Griffin's fielding were the features.

WOLK BUG	1.1.4.4		100	110	mine more		40 1	· va	mr.	,0.
Score:										
ST. I					BAL	TI	MOI	RE.		
SHOULD DIN R	1B	PO	A	E		R	1 B	PO	A	E
Latham, 3.3	4	1	2	0	Burns, 1	2	1	4	0	0
McC'rt'y, r 1	1	3	1	0	Purcell, r	1	2	0	0	0
O'Neill, L. 3	1	1	. 0	0	Griffin, m.	1	0	4	1	0
Comisk'y, 1 4	3	8	0	0	Farrell 2	1	1	3	1	0
Comisk'y, 1 4 R'bins'n, 2. 0	3	0	2	2	Tucker, 1.	1	3	7	1	0
Lyons, m., 0	1	-4	0	- 0	Trott c	0	0	6	2	0
Herr, s 0	0	5	3	0	Green'd, s.	1	1	2	1	1
Milligan, c. 0	0	5	1	0	Shindle, 3.	1	2	1	2	1
Herr, s 0 Milligan, c. 0 Knouff, p. 1	0	0	4	0	Smith, p	1	2	0	3	1
Totals12	13	27	13	2	Totals	9	12	27	11	3
Score he is										-

St. Louis....... 0 0 4 0 2 0 3 3 0-12 Baltimore......0 1 0 0 6 0 0 0 2-9 Earned runs-St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 5. Two-base hits-O'Neill, Comiskey, Tucker. Three-base hits-Farrell, Smith. Home run-Comiskey. Stolen bases-Latham (3). McCarthy, Comiskey (2), Robin-son (2), Lyons, Burns (3), Tucker, Greenwood, Shin-dle. Double plays-McCarthy and Milligan; Latham and Comiskey; Griffin and Trott. First base on bails

Burns (3), O'Neill, Robinson, Lyons, Milligan (2),

Knouff, Greenwood. Hit by pitched ball—Latham,

Farrell. Struck out—Purcell, Tucker, Greenwood, McCarthy, Herr, Knouff.

Base-Ball Notes.

Catcher Grimm, of Danville, has signed with the Lima, O., team. An exchange is authority for the statement that the Pittaburg club wants Seery. The St. Paul club asks as much for Pitcher Duryes as it claims to have received for Sow-

The Cleveland club is negotiating for Sam Moffet's services. It was with Cleveland that Sam made his reputation.

Ted Sullivan has secured Fuller, short stop; Warden, left fielder, and Widner, pitcher, of the New Orleans club, and will probably arrive here with them to-day. Warden was not released by New Orleans, and they will endeavor to enjoin him from playing with Washington.

If Indianapolis wins to-day's game Burdick will probably be put in to-morrow. He will draw a big crowd when he pitches his first game, as nearly everybody seems anxious to see him. It would not be a bad idea for Sullivan and Spence to agree to put in their new pitchers tomorrow-Widner for Washington and Burdick for Indianapolis.

The Washingtons play their second game here this afternoon. Whitney will probably pitch for them, and Boyle for the home team. The Pittsburgs come after the Washingtons. No game is scheduled for Wednesday. Were it not for the fact that the Pittsburg club has a postponed game to play off with the Philadelpoins. they would probably be here Wednesday and play one of the four postponed games that they have with the Indianapolis club.

President A. G. Spalding, of the Chicago club. has now fully decided upon the trip to Australia this winter. Ail the arrangements have now been made, except the signing of the full list of players. The idea is to take two clubs. composed of the best ball players in the League and Association. An effort will also be made to pick up men who are experts at cricket and band-ball, as well as the great national sport, so that games can be arranged with the natives of

The Moore-Norton Case.

Australia.

Sr. Louis, July 15 .- Judge Henry D. Laugh in, the attorney for J. W. Norton, arrived here to-day from Topeka, and had a conference with Mr. Norton. He expresses the opinion that Judge Guthrie will decide the habens corpus case against Moore, and that the latter will be brought back to St. Louis. The Judge would neither admit nor deny that he came here to have alleged informalities in the papers for Moore's arrest corrected, but it is believe that he did. He will return to Topeka as soon as Judge Guthrie informs him when he will deliver his decision. Norton's health is much improved: he still determined to prosecute Moore to the full extent of the law, and Judge Laughlir asserts that Moore will be surely brought back, if not from Kansas, from some other place. He also says that Mrs. Norton took away from St. Louis \$3,500 in money and \$6,000 in notes, \$3,000 in other securities,, and some diamonds and other jewelry; that Moore had between \$200 and \$300 in money, and that \$7,000 is still unaccounted for. Dispatches from Topeka to-night say there are no new developments in the case to-day. Moore remains in jail and Mrs. Norton is deporting

tremely careful to give no further cause for gossip. She remains quietly at her hotel and sees but few callers. She still clings steadfastly to Moore and will stay in Topeka as long as he does. She visits him at the jail, looks after the preparation of his meals, which are sent to him from the hotel, and contributes to his comfort in every way that she can.

Losses by Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MARION, Ind., July 14 .- At 11 o'clock last night the warehouse at Fox station, five miles north of here, was destroyed by fire, with 6,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The structure and contents were owned by Dick Prickett. Loss. \$7,000; insurance, \$3,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

LINCOLN, Neb. July 15 .- A fire broke out this morning, at 4 o'clock, in the dry goods store of O. R. Oakley. Before the firemen could get the flames under control, the entire building was gutted. The losses are as follows: O. R. Oakley. stock of dry goods, \$70,000; insurance, \$60,000. John L. McConnell, building, \$12,000; insured. but the amount is not known. H. E. Noble. photograph gallery, \$15,000; partly insured. Dr Lambertson, dentist, \$1,500; partly insured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15 .- Between 1 and o'clock this morning fire destroyed the barrel and pail shop in the Erie county penitentiary, causing a loss of \$15,000. The main prison was not harmed and there was no great excitement among the convicts, who in their cells, were quickly made to understand that there was no danger. They will now temporarily be completely idle.

NEW YORK, July 15. - Fire in Brooklyn, in B. Miller & Co's., oil-works, this morning, did \$10,-000 damage to that company. It spread to the boiler-works of Christopher Cunningham, adjoining, doing \$10,000 damage.

Burglar Dangerously Shot. New York, July 15 .- Henry Huebeur, a grocer, was awakened at 3 o'clock this morning by a noise in his store, in the rear of which he slept. Revolver in hand, he entered the store and was met by a man who ordered him to go back. Huebour fired and the man shricked and fell. Two others ran into the store and bore off their companion, but were pursued by a policeman who heard the shot and shriek. They dropped him and escaped. The burglar was taken to Bellevue hospital, where he was found to be dangerously wounded. Huebeur was arrested but was discharged in the Yorkville police court to-day.

Murdered by Indians.

Sr. Paul, July 15 .- A special to the Pioneer Fress from Victoria, B. C., says: There is great excitement over the reports from Skeena river. The steamer Caribou Fly arrived this morning. Its officers say when the steamer left Skeena river it was reported there that Mr. Clifford, in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company at Hazelton, and one of the special constables sent from here, had been murdered by Indians. The Indians are thoroughly excited and threaten to exterminate all whites in that part of the country. H. B. Royer, of the provincial police, leaves to-morrow forenoon for the scene of the troubles with a force of special

Obituary.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15,-Mrs. Lucy Sedgwick Church died, yesterday, aged eighty nine years, leaving an estate valued at \$1,000 .-000. She had no children and made no will. Her late husband, Leonard Church, and his brother Joseph, founded large paper-mills in Lee and Lowell, Mass. Henry Sedgwick, of Lenox, is a nephew of Mrs. Church, and Mrs. Orsa Wilson, of Newark, N. J., is a niece.

Run Down by a Train.

YORK, Pa., July 15.-Last evening, about o'clock, Miss Emma Rhodes, fourteen years of age, and Miss Emma Frysinger, aged seventeen, both domestics of New Holland, Pa., while walking on the railroad track, about seven miles north of the city, were run down by a passenger train on the Northern Central railway. Miss Frysinger was instantly killed. Miss Rhodes will recover.

Steamship News. New York, July 15. - Arrived: Republic, from Liverpool; Edam, from Amsterdam; La Bour-

gogne, from Havre. A FAVORITE WAR POEM.

The Story of Little Giffen, of Tennessee, Net Fiction, but Fact.

Nashville American. The story of "Little Giffen" is said to be literally true. His name was Isaac Giffen, and he was born of humble parents in one of the hamlets of East Tennessee. His father was a blacksmith. Little Giffen was terribly shot in some battle of Tennessee-perhaps Murfreesboro-and carried with other wounded far South to be company in which he served was almost entirely destroyed. Sadly mutilated and so like a child in appearance as to have seemed "borne by the tide of war from the cradle to the jaws of death," he was taken from the hospital at Columbus, Ga., to the home of Dr. W. O. Ticknor, five miles south of that place.

He is said to have been a woeful little skeleton but aided by the skill of the doctor, and the tender nursing of the doctor's wife, the "skeleton boy" successfully waged war against "skeleton

During the weary weeks of the stick and the "crutch," Mrs. Ticknor taught the "naturally bright" boy to read and write. He remained with the family a year, was found "true as steel," had an unconquered spirit and was siways anxious to return to the war, which he did in time, it is supposed, to be killed near Atlanta, and to be buried in some one of the unknown graves which Dr. Ticknor described in the beautiful poem, "Unknown." "Unknown! Beneath our Father's face the starlit billocks lie;" and "the voice of wail is mute today as his whose life is dumb," yet no soldier ever had a grander monument than little Giffen of Tennessee. No general or commander of any war has received a finer, or what will be a more lasting tribute, and none deserved it more, for none could be braver. "He was an ordinary looking little fellow," says a son of the poet, "except that he had a bright, clear blue eye that told of the incarnate courage of the boy.' The poet seems to have had it in his mind at first to give a literal description of the boy, hence the first beginning of the poem was:

Many such on a summer's day Mow the meadows and rake the hay; Of freekled face and clear blue eye To whom no bird or squirrel is sky, Mark the plainest and he might be Little Giffen of Tennessee.

But the spirit of peace came down upon the grand doctor, and he saw no more the "freckledfaced" boy, but old hero borne-Out of the focal and foremost fire.

he saw the "glint of the steel-blue eve." that "told of a spirit that wouldn't die," when determination could save from death, but that dared to die when Johnson was "pressed at the front. Then the poet saw him more princely than all "Knights of the Golden Ring," and dropped the

realism which would have been weak, and touched with ideal tints of glory a picture which was thus made truer and stronger. The poem has the "ring of immortality." It now reads, as published in the volume of Tick-

Out of the focal and foremost fire, Out of the hospital walls as dire; Smitten of grape-shot and gangrene, (Eighteenth battle and he sixteen!) Spectre, such as you seldom see, Little Giffen, of Tennessee!

Take him and welcome, the surgeous said: Little the doctor can help the dead! So we took him, and brought him where The balm was sweet in the summer air: And we laid him down on a wholesome bed--Utter Lazarus, heel to head!

And we watched the war with abated breath. Skeleton boy against skeleton death Months of terture, how many such? Weary weeks of the stick and crutch; And still a glint of the steel blue eye Told of a spirit that wouldn't die.

And didu't. Nay, more! in death's despite The crippled skeleton 'learned to write.' Dear mother, at first, of course, and then Dear Captain, inquiring about the men. Captain's answer: of eighty-and-five, Giffen and I are left alive.

Word of gloom from the war one day; Johnson pressed at the front, they say. Little Giffen was up and away; A tear, his first, as he bade good-bye. Dimmed the glint of his steel-blue eye. 'I'll write, if spared!' There was news of the fight, But none of Giffen—he did not write. I sometimes fancy that were I king

Of the princely Knight of the Golden Ring. With the song of the minstrel in mine ear, And the tender legend that trembles here, I'd give the best on his bended knee. The whitest soul of my chivalry,

Pretty needle books are made of chamois skin or brouze leather. Use fine white flannel for the leaves; cut in four sizes and button-hole the edges with fancy-colored silk. When finished sew into the case, having the smallest leaf on top. The case may be ornamented, if of chamois skin, by outlining a pattern and working with colored sile the same as the leaves. The edges of the skin can be button-holed or cut in norrow strips to initate fringe. A pattern worked with tiny colored beads is very pretty berself with the utmost propriety and is ex- I and not at all hard to do

CALIFORNIA AND HARRISON. Subjects Which Are More Interesting than

the Chinese Question. Philadelphia Press. Democratic papers are making the greatest effort of the campaign to remind California and the Pacific slope that Bonjamin Harrison was

convinced and converted by the arguments of

the Pacific States and adopted their views upon

Chinese immigration.

The voters of California are entirely satisfied with Harrison's Chinese record, but that is not what they have in mind to-day. They are thinking of the sheep ranges whose millions of sheep will be slaughtered for mutton and whose square miles of pasture will lose their value if the Mills bill passes and abolishes the duty on merino and carpet wools. They are looking across the Pacific to the sheep ranges of Australia and New Zealand, from which merino wool can be laid down in New York and Boston cheaper than it can cross the continent from San Francisco. They are bearing in mind from day to day the removal of the duty on quicksilver, well aware that when this was last done it closed California mines and turned over the supply of quicksilver to the Spanish mines controlled by a great Europe.n syndicate, of which the Rothschilds are the chief owners. They are watching the placing of another California product, borax, on the free list, just as the output of California mines worked under the stimulus of protection has reduced its price to the same level at home and abroad. They see a blow dealt at their alum products, whose appearance in the market has given the dye-works of Eastern factories a cheaper mordant than ever before, and reduced a "raw material" in the right way, not by ad-

mitting the foreign product free, but by stimulating the home product into free competition. California looks over the Mil's bill, and it sees the rice of South Carolina, and the fruits of Florids, protected, and its own dried fruits, a new and struggling industry, burdened by 3,600 miles of land freight, reduced in duty to meet at the Atlantic seaboard the dried fruits of Europe, which have paid two or three cents a hundred weight for 3,000 miles of sea travel. Its lumber trade at home is threatened by free lumber, and the hundreds of hands employed in making grain bags see their manufacture transferred to Dundee and Bombay, to labor at fifty cents and fifteen cents a day. Its iron works, built up under every stress of long land carriage, and which already have reached the point where a steel ironclad can be built at the Golden Gate, are brought face to face with rates which wil open all the Pacific coast to Belgian and English steel rails, structural iron and fence wire.

These are the things which California and the other States of the Pacific slope to-day have in mind. These facts will keep them fully occupied until November. They have seen the Republican party solve the problem of Chinese cheap labor at home by law and by treaty. They are ready to trust to the same party the more serious issue of European cheap labor abroad. They will vote in November as Oregon voted in June, and for the same reason-they see and know the fruits of the American policy.

HORACE GREELEY AND HARRISON. How the Great Editor Totled and Won with the Log Cabin.

New York Letter in the Troy Times. I well remember the nomination of Harrison by the Harrisburg convention in December, 1839. Greeley was shockingly poor, having been conducting the New Yorker at a loss for several years. He loved his paper so intensely that he would write editorials for other journals, and thus earn money to keep it alive. He attended the Harrisburg convention, which was his first prominent political demonstration, and soon afterward the Whig leaders saw the need of a powerful campaign journal, and they knew enough of Greeley to make him editor. He says that Weed and Seward invited him to an interview held at the City Hotel, where they opened the project, into which he entered with all his enthusiasm.

Greeley was then in his thirtieth year, and was a prodigy of physical and mental power, He had, while editing the New Yorker, acquired an extensive knowledge of public affairs, and was in this manner educated for the new and important position to which he was called, He could not, however, abandon the New Yorker for a six months' engagement, and he, therefore, doubled his labor. A part of the week was devoted to the New Yorker, and then he took the steamboat for Albany, where he worked on the Log Cabin in a manner that astonished all who saw him. The contrast, indeed, between his verdant and almost boyish face, and his gawky gate and manners on the one hand and his brain work on the other, surprised even the veterans of the press. Greeley seemed inexhaustible in endurance, while his supply of arguments, set off by jokes and squibs, was equally inexhaustible. He did more to elect Harrison than any score of the other leaders, and at the close of the campaign he concluded to stop the New Yorker and issue the Tribune. This was done on the very day the procession in memory of the deceased President took placecared for. It is true, as the poem says, that the | reminding the public that while men die principles live.

HE IS FOR HARRISON. A Story of Harrison's Kindness When Serving in the Field.

Terre Haute Express When the news of Harrison's nomination came there was one individual who was pleased above all others. His name was Arthur Deeter, 1228 Seventh avenue, and he carries in his body several buck-shot received from a confederate gun. He was overjoyed when the news arrived and told a story to show his enthusiasm for Harrison. It was immediately after the battle of Nashville that he met the present Republican candidate and future Republican President. He was lying in a fence corner, having been pierced by a ball from the enemy. An officer came | magic touch of his genius, and this instance was along and seeing his condition gave him a blanket to make him as comfortable as possible. He asked how badly he was wounded. Deeter told him, and the officer said: "Then you will be sent to the hospital. You need some money. Here is \$20," and he banded over the money. "Who are you!" inquired Deeter. "I am Ben Harrison." The wounded man was taken to the hospital, and recovered. Afterward he participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was again wounded. He never forgot Harrison's kindness. He was in Indianapolis a few years ago. He went into Senator Harrison's office and handed him over \$20. "I owe you \$20," said he, as he proceeded to narrate the circumstances at Nashville. Harrison recalled the incident and warmly greeted him. "You don't owe me a cent. You keep the money. I will not have it. I did you a kindness, and I have been repaid amply by seeing you still alive," said the Senator. The money was returned, and the conversation changed to war reminiscence. It is not to be wondered at that Deeter has a warm heart for Harrison, and will do what he can to elect him.

TRUE HEROISM. A Brave Miner Forgets His Own Sufferings to Warn His Comrades. Virginia City Chronicle.

Superintendent Keating relates the following exhibition of unexampled coolness on the part of James Cavanaugh, who was seriously injured by the premature explosion of a blast in the Hale & Norcross mine: At the time of the accident a round of three holes had been charged and the fuses lit by Cavanaugh, when one of them prematurely exploded. Miners rushed to the rescue of Cavanaugh, who was lying on the floor of the drift covered with blood and blackened with powder smoke He shouted to the men, "Don't come in here; only one of the holes has been fired." For some reason the lighted candle snuffs under the other two charged holes did not ignite the fuses leading to the powder, and it is supposed that Cavanaugh's body in failing brushed the lighted candle snuffs away without his being aware of it. Although momentarily expecting to hear the desiening roar of the explesion of the two remaing blasts, the firing of which would in all probability have proved his death knell and left him a frightfully mangled corpse, he still thought of the safety of his fellow-miners and had the presence of mind to warn them of their danger. Such an exhibition of self-sacrificing heroism in the gloomy, silent, underground we kings of a mine-with the momentary anticipation of a painful, torturing death staring the miner in the face-eclipses that of the deeds of the most valiant warrior who ever fell on a battle-field. PRANKS OF THE MONKEYS.

A Traveler in India Relates Some of the Comical Sights by the Way.

Youth's Companion.
I wheeled some fourteen hundred miles along the monkey-infested highways and saw some very curious sights. Sometimes the monkeys would file in long strings across the road, close behind one another, each one looking anxiously behind evidently very much disturbed at the strange appearance of the bicycle. Shinning up the tall toddy palms, or cocoanut

trees, one after another, they would hastily ensconce themselves among the thick foliage and peer curiously down at me as I wheeled past, giving vent to their perturbation in excited tones. One day I remember whiling away an hour or so beneath a grove of sacred peepul trees, watching the amusing antice of a troop of monkeys in the branches overhead. Their marvelous activity was here displayed

to perfection, as they quarreled and chased one another from tree to tree. The old ones seemed passively irritable, and decidedly ad- | face of the ground.

verse to being bothered by the antics and mischievous activity of the youngsters. Taking possession of some particular branch, they warned away all would-be intruders with threat-

oning grimaces and feints The youthful members of the party were full of pranks, carried on to the great annoyance of their more aged and sedate relatives. These, in revenge, put in no small portion of their time punishing or pursing them with angry cries for their deeds of wanton annoyance.

One monkey, that had very evidently been there many and many times before on the same thieving errand, with an amusing secrecy and roguishness, slipped quickly along a horizontal bough and thrust his arm into a hole.

His eyes wandered guiltily around, as though expectant of detection and punishment. This apprehension quickly justified itself in the shape of a blue-plumaged bird that fluttered angrily about the robber's head, and caused him to beat B rds' eggs were the booty he expected to find,

and, methought as I noted the number, mis-

chievousness and activity of the freebouter to whom birds' eggs would be a most tooths me morsel, watchful, indeed, must be the parent bird whose maternal ambition bose its legitimate fruit in this monkey-infested grove. In me these monkeys seemed to recognize a possible dangerous enemy, and at my first appearance they bastened to hide among the thickest foliage. Peering cautionaly down, they yielded themselves up to excited chattering and broad grimaces. After awhile they became somewhat reassured, and regarded me with less apprehension. The wild monkeys and the natives seem to get along famously together.

one often seeing them occupying the shade of

In the valley of the Hooghly, down toward

the same trade.

Calcutta, my road sometimes partcok almost of the character of a tunnel, burrowing through a mass of dense tropical vegetation. Cocoanut and toddy palms mingled their feathery foliage with the dark green of the mango, the wild pomolo giant bamboo and other indigenous vegetation characteristic of a hot and humid climate, and big creepers swung from tree to tree and wound the mass in inextricable confusion. In this magnificent c.nservatory of nature big, black faced monkeys, with tails four feet long, romp and revel through the trees, nimbly climb the creepers, and thoroughly enjoy their life amid the sylvan s enes about them. It was a curious sight to see these big antropoids, almost as large as human beinge, swing themselves dettly upon the festooned creapers at my approach—to see their queer, impish black faces peering cautiously out of their hiding places and to hear their peculiar squeak of surprise and alarm as they noted the strange character of my

conveyance, the bicycle. Sometimes a gang of them would lope awkvardly along ahead of the bicycle, looking eyes inch like veritable imps of darkness, pursuing their silent course through the chastened twilight of green-grown subterranean pastageways, their ridiculously long tails raised aloft, and their faces most of the time looking over their shoulders.

WEBSTER'S GENIUS.

An Apt Illustration of It by an Associate

One of the very best anecdotes of Daniel Webster, as illustrative of that exalted and exalting character which his mind pre-eminently possessed, was told by the late St. George Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, himself a lawgreat and deserved distinction. Mr. Campbell said that, having been retained in a somewhat famous case with Mr. Webster, who was detained by his senatorial duties in Washington, the conduct of the case through all the preliminaries devolved upon him, it being agreed that Mr. Webster should deliver the closing argument. "But," said Mr. Campbell, "day after day went by without bringing the great expounder until the very last day before that on which the closing argument was to be delivered, and I was in despair. was sitting in my room at the hotel, debating with myself what to do when Mr. Webster was announced. After the little civilities had passed he asked me to tell him about the case. "Why, Mr. Webster, said I, "is it possible you know nothing of the case?"

"Nothing whatever," said he. "Tell me about I was utterly dumfounded, and, pointing to a pile of testimony a foot deep on the table, I said: "How am I to convey all that to you in the little time that is left us?"

He said: "Oh, never mind details. Give me the case generally and the salient points." He sat down at the table opposite me, and I gave him a rapid synopsis of the case, which took two hours or more. One point I especially called to his attention. The opposing counsel were bent on securing a continuance of the case, while our interests demanded an immediate decision. As a reason against granting the continuance I cited the fact that the other side had protracted the cross-examination excessively, occupying six days in the case of one witness. Mr. Webster bade me good-night after I had concluded, and went to bed. The next morning he came into court as serene and majestic as Jove himself, while I was nervous and apprehensive to the last degree. He began his address to the court with that slow, ponderous gravity that was so characteristic of him in the ontset of his forensic efforts, then gradually warmed and quickened. I listened spellbound, for in essence it was nothing but what I had pumped into him in the two hours' and a half talk of the day before. But how transmuted and transformed! To give you an idea of the transformation, I will take the point to which I have alluded. He rendered it thus: "They ask for a continuance! Why, may it

please the court, they have taken at this hearng as much time in the cross-examination as it took the Almighty to create the universe!" That represents the difference between his

speech and my talk; my simple six days grew to the colossal figure I have described under the

Third-Party Hypocriesy. Philadelphia American.

In an address at Lake Walden, Mass., on July 4. St. John devoted himself to the Republican platform, and delared that the Chicago convention "proposes to take the tax off of every saloon, off of every drop of intoxicating liquor in this country." "This," he exclaimed, "is infamous; it is outrageous." And again he declared that one of the first acts of the convention "was to indorse in substance the 'Kaster resolution of 1872' by declaring in favor of 'personal liberty, the saloon-keepers' watchword." * * * to the first assertion there are two remarks to be made: (1) That the Republican platform. in suggesting as an ultimate measure of revenue reduction the repeal of all "internal taxes," in cluding those on liquors, refers of course to the United States taxation only, and that in all the separate States it is the Republican policy to put heavy taxation on liquor, as is shown by the laws passed in all directions during the last four years by Republican Legislatures; and (2) that for this very policy they have been roundly denounced by the Prohibitionists themselves, who have objected at every step to putting taxes upon liquor at all, declaring it to be a compromise with sin. They have, moreover, insisted on the very repeal of the United States internal revenue taxes, which the Chicago platform suggests. Mark, if you please, the declaration of the Indianapolis convention, (Prohibition, which nominated General Fisk for Presi-

dent), on these points: That any form of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports a regulation, license, or tax, enters into an alliance with such traffic. We demand the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our national government i deriving support from our greatest national vice. In view of these declarations, what is to be thought of the dishonesty of St. John, and what

of the people who regard him as a leader?

The Coming Lunar Eclipse. San Francisco Bulletin. The total eclipse of the moon, which is to happen on the evening of July 22, is an almost central passage of our satellite through the earth's shadow cone. So complete is the coincidence of the planes representing the apparent orbits of the sun and moon when in opposition at this interesting lunar eclipse, that in the conjunctions immediately following the phenomenon of the 22nd inst, there is a close approach to coincidence of the two planes, and as a consequence we have the two "partial solar eclipses" of July 8 and Aug. 7, 1888. We know that a total eclipse of the sun can only happen when, at "conjunction," the moon is exactly at one of her nodes; when a similar condition prevails at "opposition" we have a total eclipse of the moon, for under these circumstances the sun, earth and moon are all in the same straight line. When the "node" is reached a little before or after the conjunction or opposition, we may have a partial solar or partial lunar eclipse, as

the case may be.

(could we see it at conjunction) would appear to pass just to the south of the sun's disc, and the partial eclipse is visible only in the Southern hemisphere. On Aug. 7 the conditions would be exactly reversed, and the partial eclipse of that date will be solely for the benefit of the northernmost Norwegians and Swedes. But on July 22 the opposition occurs with the moon exactly at the "node," and the splendid total lunar eclipse of that date, lasting nearly two hours, will be the result.

On the 8th inst, at this latitude, the moon

Canada thistles and other noxious weeds may be eradicated by the use of sheep. Salt should be put immediately around the stem at the root of the plant. The sheep, in getting at the salt. eat the weed close to and a little below the surHARMONY IN UTAH.

Mormons and Gentiles Putting Aside The'r Differences for the Common Good.

New York Enn. Mr. R. W. Sloan, the manager of the Salt Lake City Daily Herald, is in the city doing missionary work for both Mormons and Gentiles. He said yesterday that they had been trying for some time to stop quarreling out in Salt Lake City, and had succeeded admirably. There are, as there always is likely to be, differences of opinions between Gentiles and Mormons, he said, but the animosities no longer appear in business dealings nor in local public improve-

"At the municipal election held last February," Mr. Sloan said, "four prominent anti-Mormons were made members of the City Council by Mormon votes. It was the result of a concession by Mormons and accepted by Gentiles. On all questions of local improvements and of the advancement of Salt Lake City materially, both parties stand as a unit. They go into business ventures, jointly; they celebrate the Fourth of July together, and they contribute alike of their funds to popular subscriptions devised for the purpose of sewing forth our natural resources and advantages.

"I think both sides are pretty well tired of quarreling. It was a constant drawback to the city, and the desire to participate in the prosperity of other Western cities has had a great deal to do with bringing about a little community of feeling. Any marked material advancement was impossible without united effort on the part of all classes of citizens. There never has been a time when capital or life was unsafe in Utab, though such an impression has prevailed. But we are only now awakening to the fact that it is not enough for us to know property and life to be safe, nor that Utab is so wonderfully blessed in minerals and in agricultural and mining possibilities. We must get these facts before the people of the country, and convince them of our sincerity and determination to build up a grand State there one of these early years. So every man is doing all he can to forward the cause. We hope to induce men of means to investigate the possibilities of our ways for investment, and we are sure an examination will be followed with the result

we desire. Induce people to go to Utah to live. Let the papers convince men of means that there is no safer place in the world than Utah. Let them teil the truth. When our people find your money giving us employment, and when you get in a population of non-Mormons, by the very weight of adverse opinion, coupled with association and commingling in a multiplicity of local interests, you will have found a surer method for disposing of the undesirable features of Mormonism than have been applied so far. The great danger to any faith is in the thirst for wealth and power. These desires are being rapidly imbibed by all classes of people in Utah. If you inspire a growth of them in the young Mormon, coupled with the weight and moral effect of adverse opinions not unkindly manifested, what fear need you have of the outcome, if there is a higher civil zation and moral-

ity behind you? The Mormons, Mr. Sloan said, have helped to bring about this change, and they know what will be its result if suc ess. ul, and invite all people to come in and assist in building up Utah. Polygamy, he said, is not preached, and those who have taken the oath to obey the law will keep it. As a Mormon, he said, he knew that the adoption of the anti-polygamy plank in the State Constitution recently formulated was a sincere movement.

Mr. Morton's Apartment House. Washington Special. Levi. P. Morton, the Republican candidate for Vice-president, is erecting a large and fine apartment house and hotel in this city which is "to supply a long-felt want." It stands on one of the most conspicuous corners on the site of the former residence of Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, in which Charles Sumner was merried, is opposite Wormley's Hotel and only one block from the Treasury, the White . House, the Arlington, the Riggs House, and within convenient distance from all the places of a traction in the city. It is to be one of the finest apartment houses in the world, erected without regard to cost and of pretentious architecture, entirely fire-proof, and to be divided into suits of apartments for the special accommodation of Congressmen and other officials who spend the winter portion of the year in the city. The building is modeled upon what are called the "parliamentary chambers" in London, and is so fitted up that a Senator or Representative may lesse a suite of rooms for his entire term and occupy them when he is in Washington, whether during the session or when he comes to make a brief visit in the vacation. He can leave his library and papers and wardrobe, if he chooses, there, where they will be cared for by the janitor, and when he comes to town, instead of going to a hotel or boarding-house, he will have an attractive and comfortable place to stop. In erecting this building, Mr. Morton has had the encouragement of many members of Congress, who have been compelled to pay the exorbitant

within a year or so from this date. Our Own Country First. Kansas City Journal.

prices and suffer the discomforts of the hotels,

and he is regarded in the light of a philanthro-

pist. The building will cost upwards of half a mil-

lion dollars and will be ready for occupancy

Seldom has the duty of Americans to their country and homes been more eloquently and justly defined than in the speech of Mr. Harrison to the delegation from Benton county, on Thursday. It is an epitome of the principles of the American system. The people of Indiana are in a position to appreciate the force of Mr. Harrison's words. Indiana is one of the great manufacturing States of the Union. The State was admitted into the Union in 1816, with a population of about 140,000, and now has more than 2 000,000 inhabitants. In 1880 the manufacturing establishments in the State numbered 11,188, having an aggregate capital of \$65,742. 962, employing 69,508 persons. The wages paid per annum to men, women and children amounted to \$21,960,888 in 1880. The value of materials consumed was \$100,260,892, and the value of the products of manufacture was \$148,006,411. Since 1880 the discovery of natural gas in inexhaustible quantities has given a wonderful impetus to manufacturing, and no doubt the census of 1890 will show great progress in the industrial developments of the State. The diversification of industries caused by this manufacturing development has been of great benefit to the people of the State. Land has advanced rapidly in value, and all occupations have felt the stimulus of an evenly developing industrial system.

The results attained are justly ascribed to the influence of the American tariff system. Being satisfied that marvelous progress has been made in comparatively a few years, the people of Indiana will naturally hesitate to make an experiment with free trade or with any tariff revision that has for its purpose the destruction of the protective system.

For those whose hands were inclined to roughen easily, a nice preparation for keeping them both soft and white is a jar of oatmeal and bran in equal parts, to which a pint of water is added. The composition is left to soak several hours. When the water becomes white and milky, pour this off and soak the hands in it every night for fifteen or twenty minutes, dry with a soft towel and rub on plenty of unreffeed vaseline, which can be bought for 20 cents a pound, and use a pair of old kid gloves to sleep in. If the fingers become stained with fruit or ink the juice of a lemon will remove the spots unless they are of long standing, when a solution of oxalic acid can be got from the druggist for a small sum, and this removes such discoloration at once. If applied with a match black spots underneath the nails will disappear. When sweeping, dusting or weeding in the garden always wear a pair of old kid gloves with the fingers cut off at the joints.



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